



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 80 deaths have been recorded for the week ended Saturday, December 25. Of these, 1 was from yellow fever, 3 from dysentery, 7 from enteritis, 4 from tuberculosis, 5 from typhomalaria, 12 from pernicious fever, 7 from remittent fever, 15 from anæmia and dropsy; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Santiago is bad at present. Malarial fevers exist epidemically and cause many deaths. Yellow fever has almost disappeared, but dysentery is again on the increase. Pulmonary affections are also prevalent at present, owing to the sudden changes of the temperature.

Respectfully,

DR. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended January 1, 1898:

One hundred and nine deaths have been reported to the civil register. Of these, 1 was from yellow fever, 10 from dysentery, 18 from pernicious and 12 from remittent fevers, 5 from tuberculosis, 7 from enteritis, 4 from typhomalaria, 3 from dropsy; the rest from common affections of noncontagious character.

Malarial fevers of bad type are extremely common and cause many deaths. Dysentery again prevails to a great extent. Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs are very common; so is diarrhea.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Week ended December 24, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 58, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Manzanillo.*—Two weeks ended December 15, 1897. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 151, including yellow fever, 21, and enteric fever, 5.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 25 correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Swansea, viz, 26.5, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.0.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 112; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 57; enteric fever, 5, and diarrhea and